

OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD NOW ACTIVELY AT WAR—FACTS & FIGURES

(BY H. D. S.)

DIRECTLY involved in the war, as belligerents, are 12 empires and nations, having a total land area of 34,679,150 square miles or 67 percent of the earth's land surface; and a total population of 1,076,120,000 or 63 percent of the world's population. The nations at war include all the greater powers except the United States.

China, as an innocent victim of the war unable to help herself and yet the prey of Japan, a belligerent, should be added to the foregoing total, making 36,848,000 square miles and 1,401,000,000 population actually involved, or over 80 percent of the world's inhabitants.

Not counting China, only 242,000,000 people are free from involvement in the war, of whom 196,000,000 are in the three Americas and the United States possessions. And even Tibet, Albania, and Luxembourg cannot escape being affected by the redistribution of territory; others of the still neutral countries may easily be drawn into the vortex.

The allies have 15 times the territory and nearly six times the population of the central empires and Turkey, and they have three times the available supply of men for war.

The central empires have mobilized nearly one-third of their possible strength, while the allies have mobilized only one-seventh of theirs.

Of the 26,890,000 men who have been mobilized, 6,000,000 have been killed, so badly wounded that they are entirely disposed of, or taken prisoner and not exchanged; 1,300,000 more have been temporarily disabled or captured but returned to warlike uses.

On this page today appears a most interesting and valuable table, compiled by The Herald with great care from the best available data. It gives many useful facts about the nations of the world—those at war and those still nominally or actually at peace.

In the table nothing is set down at random. Each figure has been carefully calculated, or taken from

authoritative data. Necessarily the figures given as to "practical war supply of men at last extreme" are pure estimates. At first glance some of them may seem radically wrong to the casual reader. Therefore it is necessary to state the method by which these estimates were arrived at.

Generally speaking, the number of able bodied men and youths over the age of 17 in any country is about one-fourth of the total population. "At last extreme" means with a country fighting in utter desperation for its national life, its mere existence. It has been assumed that the highly civilized, highly organized countries inhabited chiefly by white races would go nearly to the limit in case of most desperate need, and the 25 percent figure has been taken as the basis of calculation in these countries. Less well organized countries and those not overwhelmingly peopled by white races would stop far short of the theoretical limit.

Colonies and possessions inhabited chiefly by races other than white have been treated differently, according to the known general conditions in each case. For example, it has been assumed that continental United States would produce a possible 25 percent, but only 500,000 men have been estimated as possibly available out of the 15,000,000 inhabitants of United States possessions; so with the British empire, it has been assumed that the British Isles, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc., would produce a possible 25 percent, but India has been figured in at only 2.5 percent or one-tenth of the standard, and a few thousand tribesmen in African possessions, etc., have been figured in as possibly available for home defense in their own territory; so that the table shows the practical war supply of men from the United States and possessions to be equal to that of the whole British empire with more than four times our population. Similarly, China, Liberia, etc., have been figured at one-tenth of the standard, while Latin-America has been figured at one-half the standard.

It will be said at once by some readers that the estimates of "practical war supply" in all, or almost all, cases are far too high. That is doubtless true, in a way,

but at any rate they are all figured on a strictly proportionate basis so that the relative standing would not be materially modified even though all estimates be lowered. We are quite willing to concede that it would be almost impossible to raise even 5,000,000 men in China for war purposes as a compact and coherent organization, yet it is not impossible to conceive of so many engaging in some way in warlike operations if only for purely domestic defense in case the need should arise and leaders sprang forward.

Military men will be disposed to criticize some of the figures—and justly—on the ground that such vast bodies of men could not possibly be armed and equipped. Were they brought into use, even for the defense of their own firesides, they would have to fight with knives and pitchforks and carry their commissary department under their shirts. In reaching the estimates of "practical war supply of men at last extreme" this factor has not been taken into account; the only thing considered is the actual supply of matured human flesh able to move under its own motive power.

The problem of supplying arms, equipment, food, clothing, and ammunition obviously means that mobilization on anything like a complete scale would be long deferred, even in the case of the richest and most thoroughly organized nations. With many the feat would be impossible—at any rate to mobilize the full strength at one time. But by a system of rotation and filling the ranks of the fallen, using the less desperately wounded and turning women and children into the industries, possibly 75 to 90 percent of the available supply might be brought into warlike use in some countries before they would feel compelled to capitulate under defeat. It is believed that the table gives what may be considered as the utmost possible supply of men for war, capable of being produced under conditions as they exist in each of the countries of earth and their colonial possessions. Readers may discount these figures at their pleasure.

In reading the table, readers will find some surprises, due to the consolidating of the figures of area

and population for countries and their colonial possessions. For example, little Holland with only 12,600 square miles and 6,000,000 population is one of the greatest and most successful colonizers, as shown by the table. The notes in the table, especially the one at the bottom, should be read. Spain's decline is strikingly shown by the table; Spain not a great while ago extended around the world. She abused her advantages and lost the game. Little Denmark owns a good deal of overseas real estate sparsely populated—mostly arctic. Germany's 70,000,000 live in an area considerably smaller than Texas, but she has (or had) 1,000,000 square miles or so in Africa and South Pacific. Belgium has large African possessions. Italy and Portugal are heavily interested in Africa. Other apparent discrepancies in the table are explainable in like ways.

Comparisons with the United States will help. Continental United States (Alaska and outlying possessions excluded) contains 3,000,000 square miles; 1,000,000 square miles is about equal to the area of a circle around El Paso touching Fort Worth, Pueblo (Col.), Yuma (Ariz.), and Torreon; 1,000,000 square miles is about equal to the area of the states east of the Mississippi or west of the Rocky mountains.

In the American civil war, allowing for readjustments, probably not over 30 percent of the available strength of the nation actually participated in the war. On the basis of the table, it is indicated that in Germany over 40 percent has already been engaged; in France 40 percent; in Serbia over 40 percent. On the other hand, Austria-Hungary has had only 18 percent engaged; the British empire less than 9 percent; Russia 16 percent; Belgium 10 percent; Italy only 11 percent on the initial mobilization; and the resources of Japan, Portugal, and the three Balkan states still neutral have not been touched. It will be noted that the central empires and their Turkish allies have as a whole reached the 30 percent line already, while the allies as a whole have put into use only 14 percent of their human resources.

Roughly speaking, an army of 1,000,000 men mobilized

in the United States would take 1000 men out of El Paso city. An army of 5,000,000 men would take 4000 men out of El Paso. An army of 25,000,000 men would take 15,000 men out of El Paso—in other words, it would remove every able bodied man and boy above the age of 17 years.

If we should supply men for an army at the same rate that Germany and France have already supplied men for their armies, El Paso would already have sent out 6000 men and youths, or almost half of all able bodied males above the age of 18. Allowing for a considerable percentage of "floaters" and some cases where several would go out of the same family, still practically half the homes in El Paso would have representatives with the army, and would be deprived of one or more of their natural providers.

This comparison gives some slight idea of the extent to which those countries have already sacrificed themselves; yet they will no doubt be willing at least to double their enlistments before they will be willing to confess exhaustion—and that will mean that every home will have a representative in the ranks of the army, and that only young boys and very old men will be left behind as "the last reserve."

Germany is evidently carrying the burden on her side, and France and Russia on theirs. Probably not over 700,000 men in all have been put on the European continent by the British up to date. Most of the British recruits are still in training or in reserve, while many troops are being used in Asia and Africa. Yet should the United States mobilize even in the proportion that the British empire has mobilized, it would drain 1300 to 1500 of the best men out of El Paso. Needless to say, the drain would be very seriously felt.

If the rate of casualties and losses that has prevailed so far, continues, a number equal to the whole 20,000,000 still standing up in the fighting forces will have been slain, disabled by serious wounds, or taken prisoner at the end of two years from now. If the war keeps up, their places will have been taken by others from among the more than 100,000,000 available so far unused.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1901.

Plans for the midwinter carnival are already being made. At a recent meeting attended by Dr. H. H. Starr, Harry Wood, Julius Krassauer, John Julian, O. H. Baum and E. F. Barbashire, it was decided that the campaign to raise funds should be started in the early fall. Dr. Starr resigned as president of the carnival association at the meeting and his successor will be appointed at a meeting to be held Saturday.

E. R. Pirtle left this morning on a business trip to Arizona.

Charles Wilson left this morning on a business trip to Los Angeles.

Miss Lella Trimball left early in the week for a visit with friends in the east.

Ben Drew has come to this city from Tucson and will make his future home here.

Miss Hattie Small will give an informal dance Friday evening at her home.

Invited Jimmie Caw-Caw. "We will make you happy."

Atten. as the telephone girl says. I am going to tell you some crow stories for a change, but of course Uncle Wiggly will be in them. And if the cork doesn't pop out of the ketchup bottle and spatter red ink on the sugar bowl, I'll tell you best about Jimmie and Mary Caw-Caw, the nice crow children.—Copyright, 1915, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Early Morning

WHEN the eastern sky is shining with the first bright tints of day slung, on their beds reclining, throw the best of life away. He is but a horrid warning who will sleep and dream and snore, when the birds of early morning sing and twitter at his door. I am old and bent and busted, and by day I feel my years, and at night I'm so disgusted I could shed all kinds of tears; but when comes the wondrous breaking of a new and perfect dawn, I forget my ills and aching, all my weight of age seems gone. I whose heart was lately sorer than a grizzly with a grouse, hail the beauty of Aurora, as she rises from her couch, hail her with a song of gladness, for I feel my youth renewed, and I dump the load of sadness over which I'm wont to brood. Something in the splendid dawning makes the kicker think he's small, and he feels like straightway pawning all his bile and ducts and his gall. I behold that scene majestic, and I turn around and say, to Jimmie and my domestic, "I'll forget my grudge today."

WALT MASON.

Copyright, 1915, International News Service.

BY GEORGE FITCH.

As the traveler enters Chicago he will become conscious, if the wind is in the right direction, of the existence of the great Chicago packing houses. He should not pass them by in scorn, because pig packing, if well done, leads to prosperity and art and cathedrals and families and other aesthetic things. He should obtain a guide and a clothe and wade resolutely in.

Years ago cattle and hogs were killed and dissected by hand. It was a slow and messy business. But when Chicago began to pack hogs she applied Yankee brains to the job. This has led to the building of the great Chicago packing houses where, three minutes after a pig has been transformed into bacon, ham and sausage, and shot into the cooler, his dying



"Increasing the demand for breakfast food and nut beefsteaks."

Bedtime Story for the Little Ones

"Uncle Wiggly Goes Away."

By HOWARD B. GARIS.

"COME, Uncle Wiggly! Get up, if you please!" called Nurse Jane Fussy Wuzzy, the muskrat lady housekeeper, as she pounded with a cabbage stump on the door of Uncle Wiggly's room in the hollow stump bungalow one morning. "Get up, if you please!"

"What! So early?" asked the rabbit gentleman.

"You forget what a great many things we have to do today," went on Nurse Jane.

"What is today?" asked Uncle Wiggly.

"It is the Fourth of July," called Nurse Jane.

"Nonsense!" laughed Nurse Jane. "This is the day you are going off on a trip, to try and lose your rheumatism."

"Oh, so it is?" exclaimed the rabbit gentleman.

"And we have many things to do," went on the muskrat lady.

"We?" questioned Uncle Wiggly.

"Are you going?"

"No, I wish I were," said Miss Fussy Wuzzy. "But I have to get your breakfast and watch that you do not, by mistake, clean your teeth with the fire shovel, and I have to see you make coffee. Yes, indeed, I have many things to do, also."

"All right, then," spoke Uncle Wiggly. "I'll get up. And he did. His rheumatism was much better since he had had in his trunk, to get away from the tail pulling chimpanzee monkey, but still Dr. Possum thought it best for the rabbit gentleman to take a trip."

Soon all was in readiness for the start. Uncle Wiggly was to go in his automobile and he would carry his airship with him, to get away from the tail pulling chimpanzee monkey, but still Dr. Possum thought it best for the rabbit gentleman to take a trip."

All about the hollow stump bungalow gathered the animal children friends of Uncle Wiggly, from Sammie and Sammie Littletail, the rabbits, to Nannie and Billie Wagtail, the goat children.

Johnnie and Billie Bushytail, the squirrels, were there; also Lulu, Alice and Jimmie Whittlewobble, the ducks; Jackie and Peetie Bow Wow, the puppies, and Bully and Bowly No-Tail, the two frog boys, came hopping along at the last minute.

"Good-by, Uncle Wiggly!" they all quipped, or barked, or meowed, or croaked—according to the different sorts of voices they had.

"Good-by!" answered the rabbit gentleman. "I will be back again as soon as I may," and he waved his paws and shook his ears and twinkled his pink nose.

Then Uncle Wiggly tickled the doo-doo-doo-um of his automobile, and sprinkled salt on the tail of the tinkering tankard, and away he started with his trunk and his airship in the machine.

All of a sudden, out from the hollow stump bungalow came running Nurse Jane Fussy Wuzzy with an empty hot water bag, filled with her clothes, and with her best bonnet on the end of her tail, where she had put it by mistake in her excitement.

"Wait! Wait for me, Uncle Wiggly!" she cried.

"What! Are you coming too?" he asked, surprised like.

"Of course I am," she answered. "I could not stand it here any more, I'm gone," and up she hopped into the auto.

"Take me, too!" cried Jimmie Caw-Caw, the crow boy. "I don't want to be left behind!" and up the seat next to Uncle Wiggly fluttered the glossy black chap.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the rabbit gentleman, making his nose twinkle faster than ever. "I suppose you will



INDOOR SPORTS.

SWATTING THE FIRST FLY OF THE SUMMER.